## Homework #3

- 1. Let X be an  $n \times p$  matrix. Below you'll prove the svd  $X = USV^T$  with the number of columns in U and V will be restricted to  $\min(n, p)$ .
  - (a) Assume  $n \leq p$ . Prove the svd. (To do this construct the  $v_i$  from  $X^T X$ , but keep just n of them. Then you'll be able to define  $s_i u_i = X v_i$  for i = 1, 2, ..., n and the rest of the proof will follow.)
  - (b) Assume n > p. Prove the svd. (This time use all the  $v_i$  from  $X^T X$ . Construct  $s_i u_i = X v_i$  for i = 1, 2, ..., p and that's all you'll need for the rest of the proof.)
- 2. Here are some odds and ends to prove.
  - (a) Let A be  $n_1 \times p$  and B be  $n_2 \times p$ . Show,

$$AB^T = \sum_{i=1}^p a_i b_i^T \tag{1}$$

where  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  are the *i*th columns of A, B respectively.

- (b) Let X be  $n \times n$  and symmetric. Prove the spectral decomposition  $X = QDQ^T$  and  $X = \sum_{i=1} \lambda_i q_i q_i^T$ . (Here the  $q_i$  are the eigenvectors of X and  $\lambda_i$  are the eigenvalues. Q is the matrix with the  $q_i$  as columns and D is diagonal with  $D_{ii} = \lambda_i$ . Hint: show  $X = QDQ^T$  on the basis of the  $q_i$ .)
- (c) (Not sure if you've seen this before.) Assume X is symmetric and positive semidefinite (i.e.  $v^T X v \geq 0$  for all  $v \neq 0$ .). Let  $X = QDQ^T$  be the spectral decomposition of X. Show that  $M = \sqrt{D}Q^T$  satisfies  $X = M^T M$  where  $\sqrt{D}$  is D with its diagonal elements replaced by their square root. Loosely, we can view M as the square root of X. Is M unique? Show that there is no square root if X is not positive semidefinite.
- 3. Let X be  $n \times p$ . Show that  $||X||_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\min(n,p)} s_i^2$  where  $s_i$  is the ith singular value of X. (Hint: Use the svd  $X = \sum s_i u_i v_i^T$  and  $||X||_F^2 = \operatorname{trace}(X^T X)$ .)
- 4. Let A be an  $n \times p$  matrix. All columns of A have one entry equal to 1 and all other entries equal to 0. Let  $\sum_{j=1}^{p} A_{ij} = \tau_i$  for i = 1, 2, ..., n. What are the singular values of A? What are the left singular vectors? What can you say about the right singular vectors? (Hint:  $AA^T$  has a simple form. That'll give you information about the svd of  $A^T$ .)
- 5. Go back to your code for the senators data from last weeks homework. Rewrite your computations by computing the svd of the data matrix X rather than using the covariance matrix  $X^TX$ .